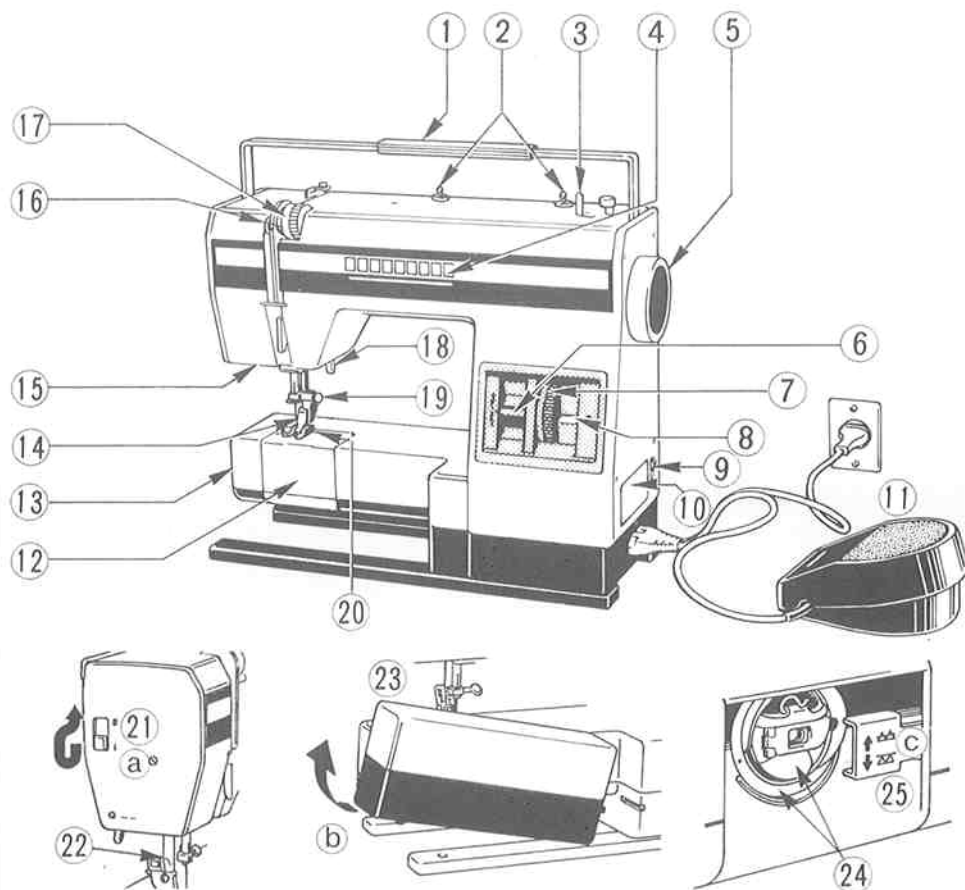


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# *Model 1000*

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## **Operator's Instructions**



This machine corresponds to the EEC Regulations 76/889.



### Safety

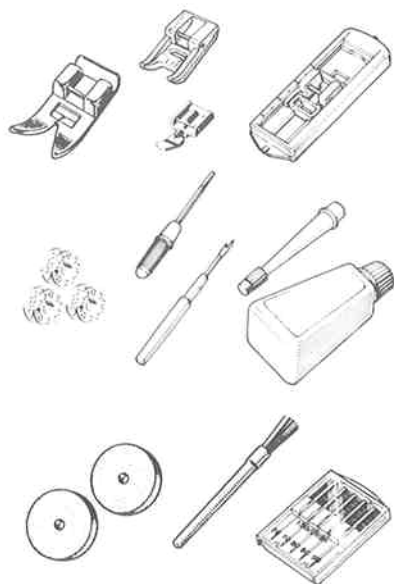
In accordance with the recommendations of specialized safety standards and electrical control authorities, the sewing machine must be disconnected from the main supply by removing the plug from the outlet socket, whenever the machine is left unattended, when it is being serviced or whenever mechanical parts or accessories are replaced.

### After-sales Service

If you should need any additional information, do not hesitate to ask your sewing machine dealer. His qualified staff will be pleased to answer your questions. In accordance with the terms of the guarantee, they are the only people authorized to attend to any mechanical adjustments on your sewing machine.

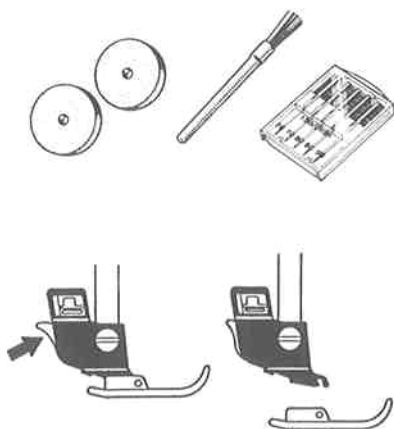
## Features & Main Parts

- 1 **Carrying Handle.**
- 2 **Retractable spool pins.**
- 3 **Bobbin winder.**
- 4 **Stitch selection panel**
- 5 **Flywheel.** Pull it out by hand to disengage the mechanism instantly. Push it back in to re-engage the mechanism.
- 6 **Stitch selector.**
- 7 **Stitch length wheel.**
- 8 **Instant reverse lever.**
- 9 **Main switch** turns the sewing light on or off, as well as the supply of electric current to the motor. Switch it on to run the machine and off when you are not sewing.
- 10 **Specification plate.** Make sure that the voltage (volts) is the same as that indicated on the light bulbs in your home.
- 11 **Foot control.** (Specifications depend on country.) It regulates the motor and sewing speeds. The greater the pressure on the control, the higher the speed. Press preferably with the sole of your foot (and not with the toes.) Get used to the speeds by running the machine for a few seconds (without thread and with the presser foot raised.).
- 12 **Hook cover.**
- 13 **Free arm** makes it easy to sew the openings of trousers, the waistbands of skirts, aprons, patches on the seats of trousers, pockets, etc.
- 14 **Needle – System 130/705 H (15X1)**
- 15 **Sewing light** – 15 watts maximum.
- 16 **Thread take-up lever.**
- 17 **Upper thread tension.**
- 18 **Presser foot lever.**
- 19 **Needle clamp screw.**
- 20 **Clip-on presser foot.**
- 21 **Foot pressure knob.**
  - a) For ordinary sewing, make sure that the foot pressure knob is at '1'. To release the pressure for free-hand work, push it in the direction shown, so that the knob pops up automatically.
- 22 **Thread cutter.**
- 23 **Accessory case** can be used as a conventional flat sewing surface by leaving it in place on machine.
  - b) To remove it and reveal the free arm(13), lift it up on the left side.
- 24 **Bobbin case and rotary hook.**
- 25 **Drop-feed lever.** Make sure that it is at its upper position,  when doing ordinary sewing.
  - c) When sewing on buttons, darning or moving the fabric by hand, simply push it down, to the  mark.



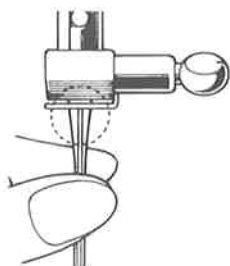
## Accessories

1	Clip-on sewing foot (already on the machine)	395236-00
1	Embroidery foot	395277-00
1	Zipper foot	395285-01
1	Buttonhole foot with measuring lines	395273-00
3	Bobbins (plus one already in the hook)	395265-00
1	Small screwdriver	426121
1	Buttonhole knife and seam ripper	426132
1	Tube of oil	395049-43
2	Spool-pin washers Place them under the spools for best stitching results.	426361
1	Cleaning brush	426111
1	Assortment of needles	



## Changing the foot

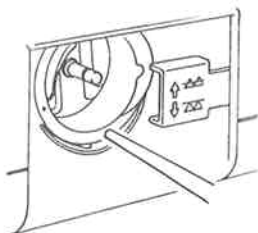
Raise the presser bar and push the release lever at the back of the shank to remove the foot. Place the other foot under the shank and lower the presser bar to lock the foot on the foot shank automatically.



## Changing the needle

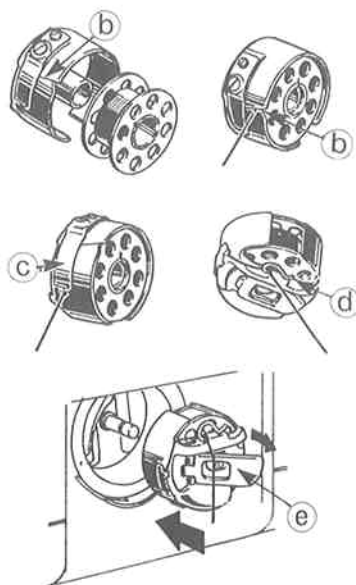
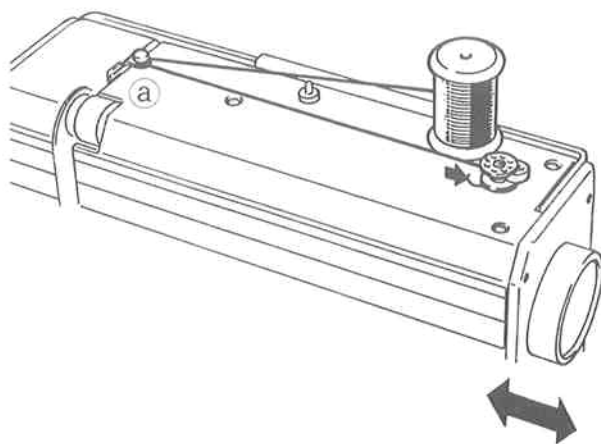
**Use needles of the system 130/705 H (15X1).**

Hold the needle with its flat part against the index finger and push it as far as it will go into the needle clamp. Tighten the screw firmly.



## Lubrication

If you are using your machine for the first time or have not used it for some time, put a drop of oil in the rotary hook, on the point indicated.



## Winding the Bobbin

Pull the flywheel out by hand to disengage it from the sewing mechanism. Place the bobbin on the bobbin winder and push the bobbin winder to the right. Pull out one of the spool pins and put a spool of thread on it. Pass the thread around the bobbin winder tension discs (a). Wind the end of thread **clockwise** a few times around the bobbin by hand. Run the machine. The bobbin will stop automatically when it is full. **Simply push the handwheel in.** It will engage the mechanism automatically.

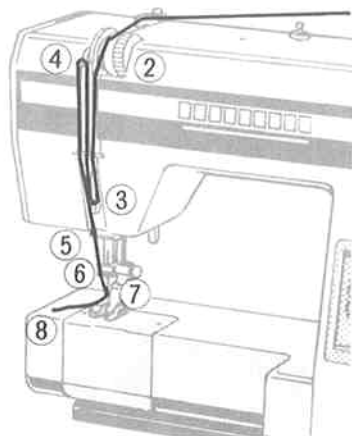
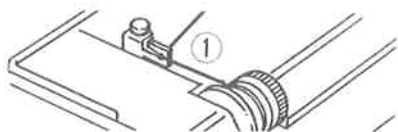
Hold the threaded bobbin case in your left hand. Raise the bobbin case latch (e) with your finger and hold it open. Insert and center the bobbin case on the stud of the rotary hook. Make sure that the square opening of the bobbin case is on top. **Press the bobbin case into the rotary hook as far as possible**, until the latch catches on the center post of the rotary hook. Then release the bobbin case latch. Press the bobbin case to make sure that it is locked securely in place.

## Threading the Bobbin Case

Hold the bobbin case between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, so that the slot (b) in the edge of the bobbin case is on top. Take the bobbin between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand so that the thread on top leads **from left to right**. Insert the bobbin into the bobbin case. **Draw the thread into the slot of the bobbin case, and under the tension spring (c), then into the fork-shaped opening of the spring.** Then lead the thread through the thread guide hook (d) on top of the bobbin case.

## Placing the Bobbin Case in the Rotary Hook

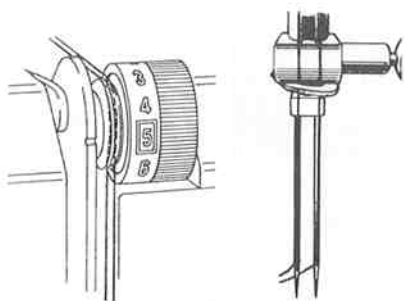
Raise the needle bar to its highest position, and swing open the hook cover downwards.



## Threading the Upper Thread

Make sure that the thread take-up lever and the presser foot are in their highest positions. Pull out the spool pin and place a spool of thread on it. Hold back the spool with the tip of your finger and pass the thread through in the following order:

- 1 Slotted eyelet of top thread guide (not bobbin winder tension discs).
- 2 Upper thread tension — Give the thread a sharp tug downwards so that it is properly engaged in the tension device.
- 3 Check spring (from right to left.)
- 4 Thread take-up lever — Pass the thread through the rear of the notch in cover (from right to left). The thread will slip into the opening of the thread take-up lever.
- 5 Front thread guide
- 6 Needle clamp thread guide
- 7 Needle. (**front to back.**)
- 8 Pull forward about 15 cm (6") of thread to the front.



## Threading when using the Twin (Double) Needle

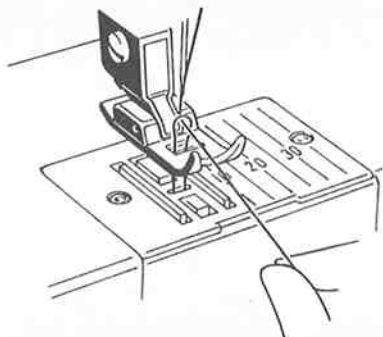
Twin (Double) needle Size 90, 3 mm (Extra accessory)  
— No. 395'118-00

Pull out the two spool pins and place a spool of thread on each so that two threads come out differently from the front and back of the spools respectively. Lead both threads through the top thread guide, but separate them at the upper tension to pass one thread through the left disc and another through the right disc. Continue in the same way as for a single thread, and pass one thread through each eye of the needle.

395 118-00

## Drawing up the Lower Thread

Leave about 15 cm (6") of upper thread in front of the needle and hold it with your left hand. Turn the flywheel one full turn (towards you), by hand. Pull out and free the loop of the lower thread drawn up to the needle plate surface. Leave about 15 cm (6") of each thread to the side, passing them under the presser foot.

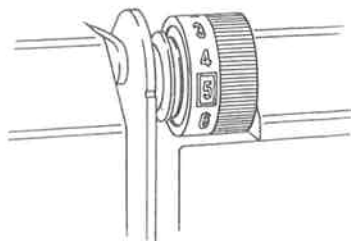


## Universal Thread Tension

The universal settings make it possible to do most sewing jobs without changing the tension, i.e.:

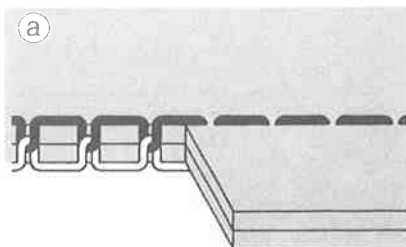
- **Lower tension:** pre-set at factory
- **Upper tension:** figure 5, framed zone, facing the guide mark

If the tension has to be changed (for certain nylon or metallic threads, special seams, etc.), it is usually the **upper tension** that is modified, by turning the knob, as follows:



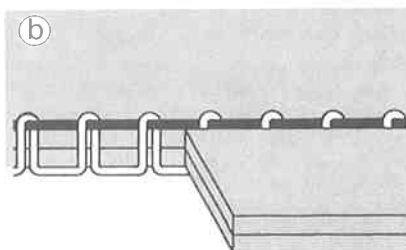
### A good tension — (a)

The threads are locked properly **between the two layers** of material.



### Upper tension too strong — (b)

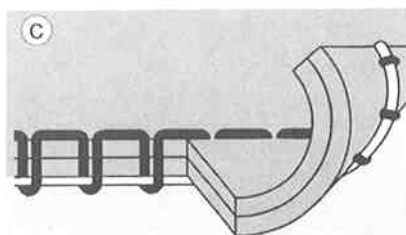
The lower thread is visible **on top**. Decrease the tension, turn to a lower number, between 5 and 1.



### Upper tension too weak — (c)

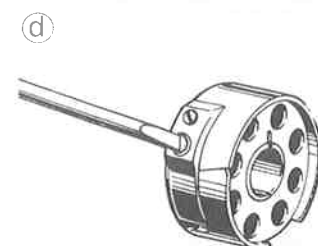
The upper thread is visible **underneath** the material. Increase the tension, turn to a higher number, between 5 and 9.

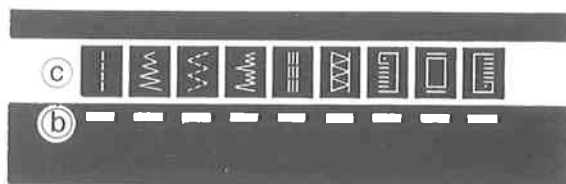
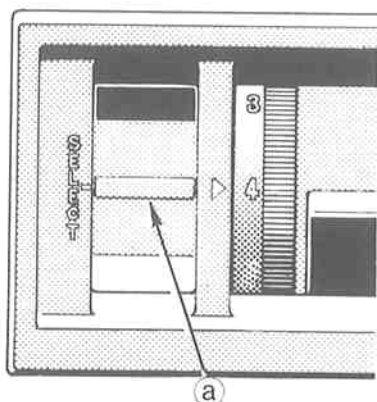
If the tensions are tried out for a special sewing job, this should be done on a **double** (and not single) layer of a scrap of the material, as will be the case when the actual job is sewn.



If the **lower tension** should have to be modified (certain nylon or elastic threads or special seams), turn the small screw in the bobbin case tension spring to the right to increase tension, or to the left to decrease tension, with the screwdriver. — (d)

**N.B.** Do not turn the screw more than one quarter turn at a time, in either direction. Then, make a sewing test and check the results.





## Selection and Adjustment of the Stitches

### Stitch Selector

This selector selects the desired stitch pattern and zigzag width, as well as the stitches for automatic four-step buttonholing. By pushing down a tab (a) of the stitch selector, the indicator (b) showing the selected stitch on the stitch panel (c) moves from left to right and returns from the last one at the right to the first one at the left. Turning the selector upwards does this in the reverse order.


### Stitch Indicator Window

The stitch selected is indicated in red in the respective stitch indicator windows just beneath the stitch pattern symbols on the panel.

The stitches that can be sewn with your machine are as follows: (from left to right)

**Automatic utility stitches, shown on a green background on the stitch panel.**

- Straight stitch
- /// Zigzag stitch
- ... Three-step zigzag
- /// Blind and edging stitch




Turn the stitch length wheel between the  mark and 3.

**Superautomatic stitches, shown on a red background on the stitch panel.**

- === Triple seam
- XXX Overlock stitch

Turn the stitch length wheel to 4, in red.

**Automatic buttonholing stitches, shown on a blue background on the stitch panel.**

-  Left side of buttonhole sewn forwards
-  Bartacking on narrow ends of the buttonhole
-  Right side of buttonhole, sewn in revers.

Turn the stitch length wheel to the '  ' mark, in blue.

### Zigzag Width Selection

The stitch width is pre-set for all stitches except the zigzag stitch. For the zigzag stitch, you can select 3 different widths. With the selector tab facing the guide mark after being turned downwards, the width of zigzag stitch is 1.5 mm, minimum. Then, the width increases to 3.5 mm, with the tab stopped half-way down at the next intermediate position. Pressing the tab further down so that the next upper tab is aligned with the guide mark, the width is max. 5 mm.

Mark in window



Stitch Width

- 1.5 mm (1/16" approx.)
- 3.5 mm (1/8" " " )
- 5 mm (3/16" " " )



## Sewing with the 'Green' Automatic Stitches

### Use preferably

- the clip-on (metal) presser foot for straight and linear stitches and
- the clip-on (plastic) embroidery foot for closely sewn stitches (satin, edging, etc.)
- \* Make sure that the foot pressure knob is at '1' and the drop-feed lever is at its upper position, and after having lowered the foot.
- \* To start sewing, lower the needle into the material and hold back the two threads, while sewing the first two or three stitches.

**Guide only by following the material along the foot with the fingers, without holding back (do not pull the material from behind). At the same time, carefully observe the seam.** You can thus keep a check on your sewing, without any risk of pricking your fingers accidentally.

### Sewing with Straight Stitches, Forwards

Leave the stitch selector at '1'.

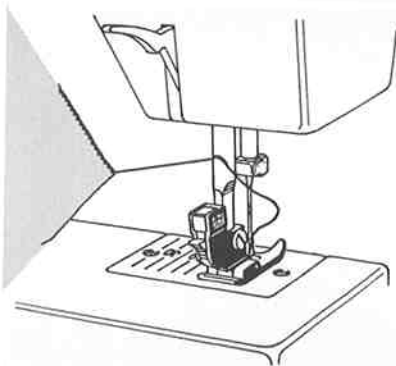
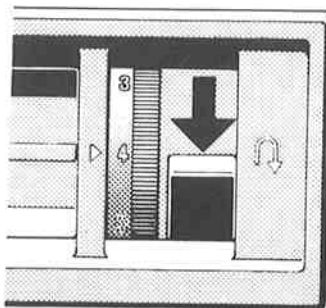
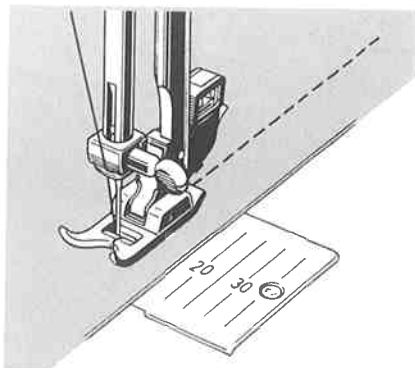
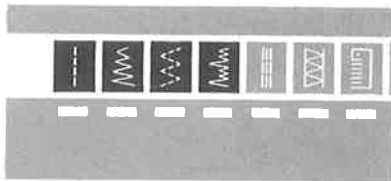
Turn the stitch length wheel to between 1 and 4, depending on the length desired. You will then sew straight stitches 1 to 4 mm long, depending on the work or on the fabric.

### Reverse Sewing with Straight Stitches

For reverse sewing, push the reverse lever down as far as it will go. This is often used at the beginning and end of a seam, when doing ordinary sewing, to fasten the ends of the seam.



### Removing the Material

To remove the material, first turn the handwheel towards you, by hand, to raise **the thread take-up lever to its highest position**. This is essential for finishing the stitch. **Moreover, it will also ensure that the next seam can be started easily.** Raise the presser foot lever. Pull out the material towards the rear and cut the threads with the thread cutter on the presser bar.

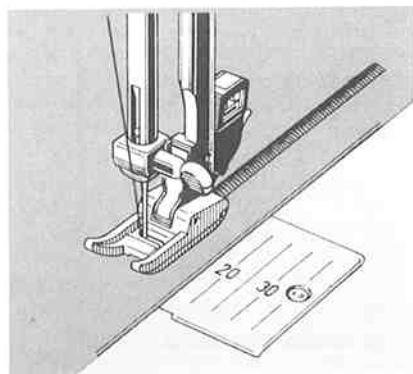
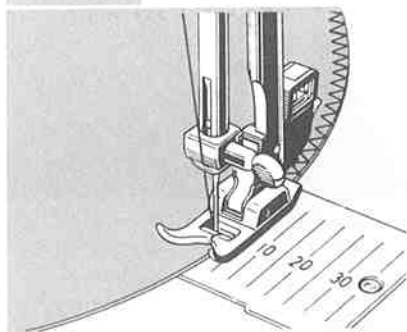
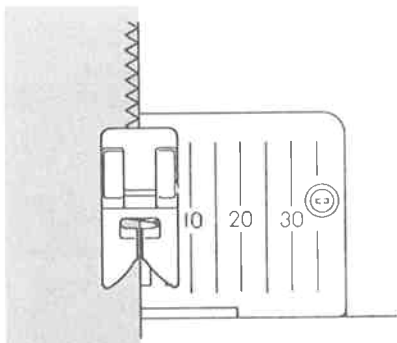


## Sewing with the Zigzag Stitch

### Fast Overcasting


Set the stitch selector at zigzag with the width at (  ) 3.5 or (  ) 5, as required. Stitch length wheel between 1 and 3, as required, for medium and heavy fabrics.

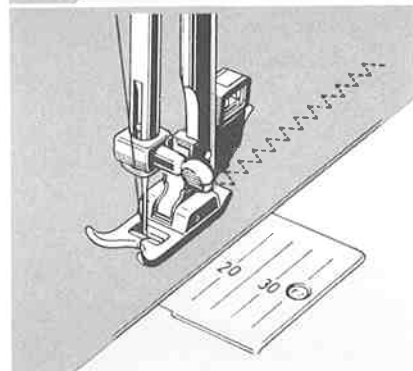
For medium and heavy fabrics: Place the edge of the material underneath the opening of the sewing foot and guide the raw edge along the center of the foot, allowing the stitch to form half on and half off the fabric.



### Satin Stitch

Use the embroidery foot.

By turning the stitch length wheel to the '  ' mark, or near 0, you will sew a beautiful satin stitch. This stitch adds a decorative finish to the hems of sheets, pillow-cases, table-cloths, cushions, monograms, etc.



### Three-step Zigzag

Stitch selector: '  ', stitch length: 1-2.

This stitch is highly appreciated for its strength and for sewing in elastics, sewing jersey and stretch fabrics, patching in a single operation, sewing edge-to-edge.

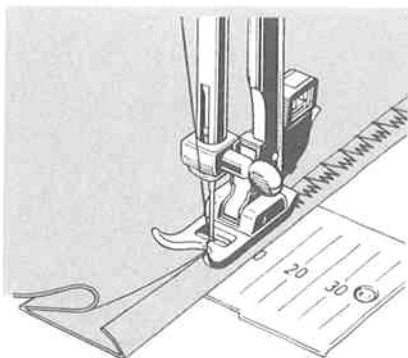
## Blind and Edging Stitch

Stitch selector: '  ', stitch length: 1—2.

For invisible hems:


Place the material wrong side up, folded as in the illustration. Guide the fold of the fabric slightly left of the center of the presser foot, so that the wide zigzag catches only the upper fold of the material. After sewing, open out and press.

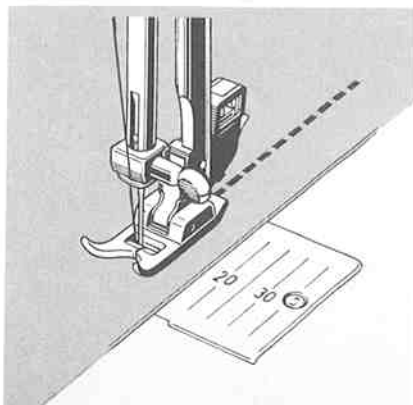
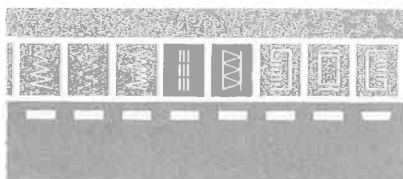
This stitch is also useful for edging table-cloths, serviettes, fancy insertions, reinforcing buttonholes, etc.




## Sewing with the 'Red' Superautomatic Stitches

### Elastic Triple Seam

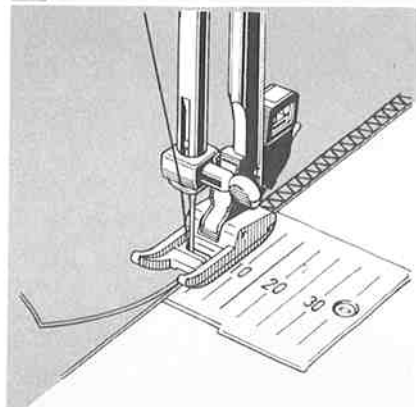
Set the stitch pattern selector at '  ', **red** and the stitch length wheel at 4, **red**. You are then ready to sew the very strong elastic triple seam for working and sports garments, garden chairs, slip covers, etc.

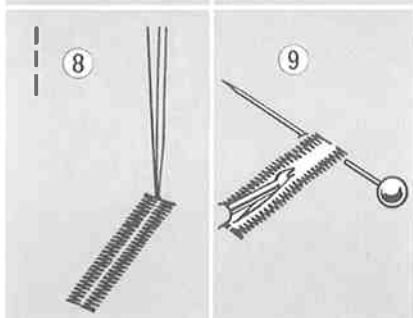
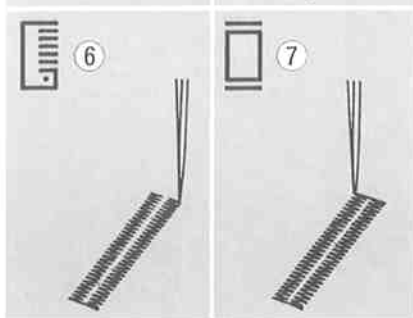
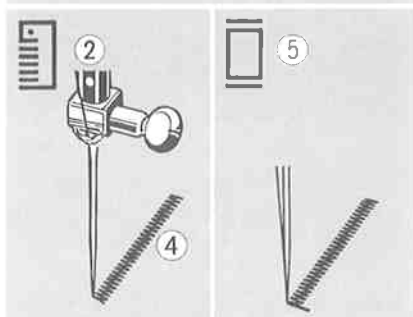
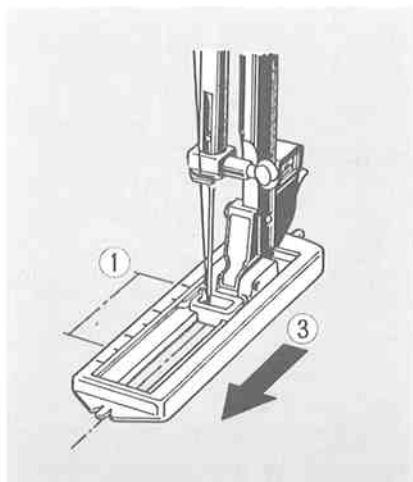


### Overlock Stitch

Stitch Selector: '  ', **red**, stitch length: 4, **red**.

You can now sew the overlock stitch. This stitch is excellent for giving a seam a neater, more professional finish, or overcasting in one operation, eliminating bulky seams and preventing curling, on the edge of stretch fabrics such as sweater knits, bathing suit knits and cotton knits. Sew a double layer of fabric, as illustrated.





## Automatic Buttonhole

When making this 4 mm (3/16") wide buttonhole, it is not necessary to turn the work around the needle. Try it out on a scrap of material, in the same way as the buttonholes to be made in the finished garment.

### Use the buttonhole foot

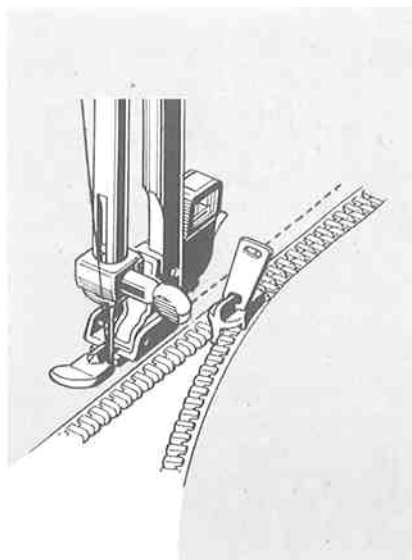
- 1 Mark the positions of the buttonholes on the fabric.
- 2 Set the stitch pattern selector at '□', **blue** and the stitch length wheel at the buttonhole position, '□', **blue**.
- 3 Pull the sliding sole of the buttonhole foot to the front, and place the work **with the mark in the middle of the foot**, the start being just beneath the needle.
- 4 Sew the first side. Raise the needle.
- 5 Push the selector tab down to the next 'click' at '□', **blue** for bartacking. Sew a few stitches. Raise the needle.
- 6 Push the selector tab down once again to the next 'click' at '□', **blue**. Sew the second side. At this position, the machine feeds in reverse.
- 7 Push the selector tab up to the previous 'click', at '□' again for bartacking. Sew a few stitches.
- 8 Push the selector tab down **twice** to the straight stitch position, '□' and set the stitch length wheel at '0'. Sew a few stitches.
- 9 Open the buttonhole.

**Important:** If you are sewing on a thick woollen or knitted fabric, **place a piece of paper underneath, between the feed dog and the fabric**, and the buttonhole will be sewn correctly. Tear the paper away after sewing.

## Zip Fastener (Zippers) with the Zipper foot.

Stitch selector: ' | ', stitch length: 1-3.

The zipper foot can be set either to the left or right of the needle. This makes it possible to sew in the zip fastener (zipper) without turning the work, by sewing first on one side of the foot and then on the other. Begin with the fastener (zipper) opened. Then, when the middle is reached, leave the needle in the material and close the zip. This makes it easier to pass the clasp.

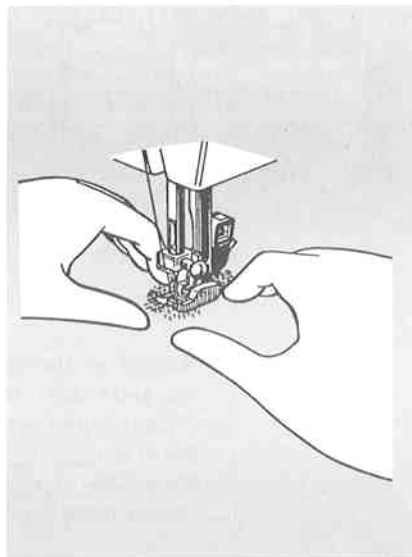
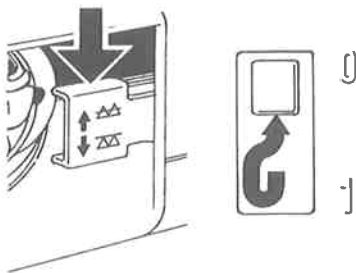


## Darning

Use darning thread and the embroidery foot.

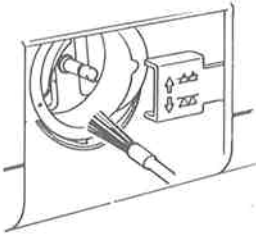
Stitch selector: ' | ', stitch length: 0

Lower the feed-dog by pushing the drop-feed lever down (to the '△△' mark). Set the foot pressure knob at '0'. Don't forget to lower the presser foot before starting to darn and hold back the threads. Lower the needle into the material. Stretch the material tightly between the fingers and sew a screen of closely woven stitches, moving from right to left and vice versa. Keep the fingers as close to the foot as possible and finish the darn by sewing parallel serpentine backwards and forwards. To reinforce worn-out spots, it is not necessary to sew a screen first.



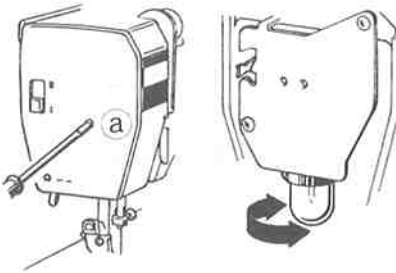
## Maintenance

Your machine will always serve you faithfully, if it is cared for properly. **Disconnect the machine according to the 'Safety' recommendations on page 1.** Turn the handwheel, until the needle reaches its highest position. Open the hook cover, and remove the bobbin case. Brush the hook and feed dog and the area around them. Place a single drop of oil on the rotary hook.



## Sewing Light Bulb

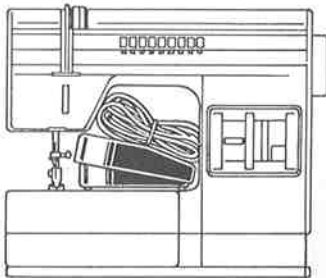
Maximum input of the lamp is 15 watts. Remember this, should it have to be changed. **To replace the bulb,** first of all, **disconnect your machine from the mains.** Loosen the screw (a) and remove the face cover. Unscrew the light bulb. Replace the bulb by following the same procedure in the reverse order. Replace the face cover and tighten the screw (a).



## To close your machine

Remove the upper thread, push down the spool pin and place a piece of cloth under the sewing foot. Turn the handwheel by hand, until the thread take-up lever is in its lowest position. Put the accessory box in place on the front base bar and the foot control on top. Put the cover over the machine.

**N.B. Adjustment of the driving belt — The driving belt is set in the factory and requires no further adjustment by the user.**



## YOUR SEWING MACHINE

Record in the space provided below the Serial No. and Model No. of this appliance.

Both numbers are located on the rear plate.

Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_

Model No. \_\_\_\_\_

Retain these numbers for future reference.

## To remedy minor disorders

consult the instruction manual on the pages indicated, if:

### Pages

#### The upper thread breaks

- Needle not of the system 130/705H (15x1), of poor quality, bent, not inserted correctly . . . . . 3
- Needle not suitable for the kind of work
- Incorrect threading or thread of poor quality . . . . . 4–5
- Lower thread not drawn up properly . . . 5
- Size of thread not suitable for the kind of work
- Machine needs cleaning . . . . . 13
- Upper tension too tight . . . . . 6

#### The lower thread breaks

- Thread not wound evenly on the bobbin or not drawn up correctly . . . . . 4–5
- Lower tension too tight . . . . . 6

#### The machine skips stitches

- Machine not threaded correctly . . . . . 4–5
- Needle not of the system 130/705H (15x1), is incorrectly inserted . . . . . 3
- Needle not suitable for the kind of work
- Thread too coarse for the size of needle or not flexible enough
- Lower thread not drawn up correctly . . . 5

#### The thread knots beneath the material

- The upper tension has not been threaded correctly. Repeat the threading operation . . . . . 5

#### The material puckers

- Sewing foot not suitable for the kind work
- Thread too thick
- Stitch too long
- Upper and/or lower thread tensions too tight . . . . . 6
- Lower thread not drawn up correctly . . . 5

#### The material is fed unevenly

- Needle plate not fitted properly
- Sewing foot not lowered or not attached securely . . . . . 3
- Sewing foot not suitable for the kind of work
- Stitch length not suitable for job
- Stitch length (for superautomatic stitches) not set at 4, red . . . . . 7
- Feed dog clogged up . . . . . 13

#### It is not possible to obtain the stitch desired

- Stitch selector tab is not set properly . . . 7
- Stitches in green: stitch length wheel should be set between  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 4 . . . . . 7
- Stitches in red: stitch length wheel should be set at 4, red . . . . . 7
- Feed dog has dropped down . . . . . 1–2
- Foot pressure knob at '0' . . . . . 1–2

## The needle breaks

- Foot and needle plate not fitted properly . . . . . 3
- By pulling the material, the needle strikes the foot or the needle plate.
- Needle too fine for the material and the thread
- Needle not of the system 130/705H (15x1), of poor quality, bent, not inserted properly . . . . . 3
- Needle not suitable for the kind of work
- Upper tension too tight . . . . . 6

## The machine runs too slowly

- Disconnect and reconnect the foot control . . . . . 1–2
- Clean and oil . . . . . 13
- Put a drop of oil in the rotary hook . . . . . 3, 13

## The machine is noisy

- Rotary hook has not been oiled or needs cleaning . . . . . 3, 13
- Needle is blunt

## The motor runs but the machine does not

- Push in the handwheel . . . . . 4

## The bobbin winder runs but the machine does not

- Push in the handwheel . . . . . 4

## The machine will not run

- Check power supply
- Switch on the safety switch . . . . . 1–2

## The machine stops — remains of thread in the rotary hook

Remove the needle, foot and bobbin case. Turn the handwheel by hand in a series of short movements, first backwards then forwards, until the thread tangle has been cut. Clean out the remains of thread, oil the rotary hook and run the machine without thread for a short time.

## The buttonhole is not sewn correctly

- Wrong foot and stitch length too short . . . 11

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